# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,756. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. | 52 | 0 |
| including postage..... „ | 73 | 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ | 28 | 0 |
| including postage..... „ | 38 | 0 |
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| including postage..... „ | 7 | 12 |
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under.....Rs. | 4 | 0 |
| Repetition ..... „ | 2 | 0 |
| First insertion, each line..... „ | 0 | 6 |
| Second insertion ..... „ | 0 | 4 |
| Third and succeeding insertions..... „ | 0 | 2 |
| Domestic Occurrences each..... „ | 1 | 0 |

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITLEY—At Bandora, Salsette, on the 4th April, the wife of George Whitley, Esq., P. and O. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.
Bombay, 18th March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 361 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 12th May with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARYAMA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLES, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The COMORIN will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 8th.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steam PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday ... 5th April. | MAHARAJ ..... | at 6 P. M. |
| Friday ..... 8th „ | TELEGRAPH .. ..... | at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday..... 12th „ | MAHARAJ ..... | at 2 P. M. |
| Friday..... 15th „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 4 P. M. |
| Tuesday..... 19th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE... | at 5 P. M. |
| Friday ..... 22nd „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday..... 26th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE... | at 6 P. M. |
| Friday ..... 29th „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 2 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday ... 5th April. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 11 A. M. |
| Friday..... 8th „ | MAHARAJ ..... | at 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday..... 12th „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 2 P. M. |
| Friday..... 15th „ | MAHARAJ ..... | at 6 P. M. |
| Tuesday..... 19th „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 9 A. M. |
| Friday..... 22nd „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 11 A. M. |
| Tuesday..... 26th „ | TELEGRAPH ..... | at 5 P. M. |
| Friday..... 29th „ | JOHNSTON CASTLE | at 5 P. M. |

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

*(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)*

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday..... 8th April. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 6 P. M. |
| Wednesday. 20th April. | MAHARAJ ..... | at 6 P. M. |
| Thursday..... 5th May. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 6 P. M. |
| Friday..... 20th May. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 6 P. M. |
| Wednesday. 8th June. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 6 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday. 13th April. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 5 P. M. |
| Thursday.... 28th April. | MAHARAJ ..... | at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday. 10th May. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 5 P. M. |
| Thursday.... 26th May. | MAHARAJ ..... | at 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday. 15th June. | JOHNSTON CASTLE. | at 5 P. M. |

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
*(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)*

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built and fitted with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 11 to 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half face* ; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together ; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head ; *second-class* £8·5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half face*.
For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P. M.
For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P. M., positively.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *North East*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE,
31st March. Agent for Captain BOYD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.
No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Countess Russell*, Captain J. THOMSON, from Calcutta, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the Consignees of which are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.
Captain THOMSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Agents for the Owners & Capt. of the Ship *Countess Russell*.
No. 27, Medow Street, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given of the Manager, who wishes to meet a lady of respectability and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH. Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale a large piece of GROUND, consisting of about 70 begas, situated on the right hand side of the Bund Road, Poona. To be sold either in one piece or in lots.
TERMS.—Bill approved by the seller at 3 or 6 months.
For further particulars apply to
Fort and Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનેવેલી પ્રેરેા કંપનેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇન્ડીઆનાં શીપ કંપનેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—
*Present.*
Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Liddersdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously, —"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner :—

*1st.*—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

*2nd.*—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864. | | |
| Do. | 300 | do. | 1st November 1864. |
| Do. | 400 | do. | 1st December 1864. |

*3rd.*—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

*4th.*—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

*5th.* That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to realise or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

*6th.* That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

*7th.* That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

*8th.* That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share it and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

*9th.* That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

## NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.
Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. C. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required :—
*From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.*
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
*From Bombay to Singapore.*
For eight time-expired Convicts.
*From Bombay to Carwar.*
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.
2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.
3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Dividend of Rs. 850 per share of the above Company will be paid on and after the 10th APRIL next from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. at this office.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
*Solicitor in England*—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
*Agents*—Messrs. Remington & Co.
The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to treat for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS, &c.—THE Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the conveyance of Permanent Way and Station Materials for the North-Eastern Extension Lines.
Forms of tender, general conditions of contract, and other information that may be desired will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the Conveyance of Materials" must be lodged with the Secretary by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th April.
The Directors reserve to themselves the right to reject any Tender without explanation.
By order,
GEORGE A BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, Railway Office, 29th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

## 1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above will be paid by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to any person giving such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of the extensive incendiary fires which occurred at the Bonjee Bunder Station on MONDAY, the 28th instant. One of the incendiaries, Shewram Tatia, a boy, who is believed to be a tool in the hands of others, is in custody, and the reward above offered has no reference to him or to his conviction.
Information may be given to the undersigned or to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, the Company's Solicitor.
JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TENDERS AND OTHER TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site now occupied by the cement occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works ; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Sceperpeer Bridge, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next ; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Hospital Building," should be lodged, delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works ; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Scepeerpeer, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works ; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral Tenders," to be lodged with the Architect at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.'s Godown, at which the following course to be taken with reference to such Cargo was discussed, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge part or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel and to tranship the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of their Insurance on their Cargo, and I further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.
WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

2nd. Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 260 | Invalids. | 25 | Invalids. |
| 100 | Men ir health. | 25 | Men in health. |
| 25 | Women. | 6 | Women. |
| 30 | Children. | 13 | Children. |

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEENGOOBAEE Widow of RAGHOONATH DAMOOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, hath contracted and agreed to sell to PANDORUNG DABAJEE MESTREE, and JANARDHUN CRUSTNAJEE MESTREE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that the one-third part or share of her the said Jeengoobaee Widow of, and, in, all that the piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Gart called or known by the name of Bunam or Karkhanachee Wadee, with the three several Messuages or Tenements namely, one Dwelling House, one Chawl or Range of Buildings, and one Stable, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the said piece of ground containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 773 and the said Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, Chawl or Range of Buildings and Stable are respectively assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 164, 165, and 166, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the East by the property of Peetonjee Hormusjee Pustakeen, on the West by the passage of the Oart belonging to Trimbuck Ragoba Sett, on the North by the property of the said Trimbuck Ragoba Sett, and on the South by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road ; all and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand, or interest, to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the purchasers' Solicitor, at his Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 1st day of April 1864.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor for the purchasers Pandoorung Dadajee Mestree and Janardhun Crustnajee Mestree.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
*With Fluted Iron Roller.*

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins, requiring Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ... ... ...£ 10
Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.
And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Arabee Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office : and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to
Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

TO LET.—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

## FOR SALE.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Neckets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Fins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
*Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.*
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tucker's Solar Lamps. | | Tucker's Wall Lamps. | |
| „ | Reading do. | „ | Bull's Eye Lanterns. |
| „ | Tent do. | „ | Hand do. |
| „ | Argand do. | | |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristol Bird's Eye..... in 4 lb. Tin and Packet. | | |
| Returns | Do. | Do. |
| York Rivers | Do. | Do. |
| Latakia | Do. | Do. |
| Virginia Shag | Do. | Do. |
| Taddy's Smoking mixture | Do. | Do. |

*All in prime condition.* Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo., „ 12, 13, 14 and 15 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco ; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Croquet | In Decimal Puzzle |
| Amazeing Gun | The Rotatory Gammon |
| Conjuring Tricks in Boxes | „ Aunt Sally |
| Circassian Puzzle | „ Ringolette |
| Parlour or Lawn Bowls | „ Russian Bear Hunt |
| The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads | „ English Loto |
| Boxes of Puzzles | „ Targetta |
| Troco or Lawn Billiards | „ Red, White, and Blue |
| Bowling Green Bowls | „ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris |
| The Boat Puzzle | „ Game of War |
| The Tournament | „ Puff and Dart |
| The "in statu quo Chessboard" | „ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer. |
| The Portable B. C. D. Board | „ Gwalior |
| Staunton Chess Men | „ Hard Lines |
| Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle | „ Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World. |
| German Billiards | „ Oxford University Boat Race. |
| Historical Loto | Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights. |
| Numerical Puzzle | |
| The Game of Squails | |
| „ „ Non Plus | |

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SE

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Old Hemp or Manilla Rope. Address, stating quantity, price, &c., to Messrs. COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, Dubashes.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, a situation either in a Bank or Merchant's Office. Can correspond, is a good Accountant, and has had four years' experience in a large Liverpool firm. Address the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned Broker, has removed this day to the first FLOOR, *Times of India* office. W. STEWART, Broker,
1st April 1864. Late Commander P. & O. Service.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The convenient and commodious Offices now occupied by the Bombay Contract and Building Company (limited), well suited for Wool or Cotton Merchants. Apply to A. CUMMING, Secretary.
11, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE ENGLISH BREEDING SOW. Enquire on board the *Solsamanes*.
G. N. LIVESAY.

FOR SALE.—In consequence of the owners remaining in England, a Grand Pianoforte, by Edward, (made expressly for India), the property of W. Trevor Roper, Esq. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panwhegunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Salsette. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—THEOBALD'S ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL OF 1863, with abstracts prefixed, table of contents, and index. In continuation of the Acts from 1834 to 1862. Price, Rs. 6½.

GOPALJEE'S INDIAN-RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.—12 annas. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding high cast 3 years old Iron Grey Arab Colt, 14¼ hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a Polo like also one quite new Cart, very *City of Meanchester*, for Rs. 500: commission will be charged on both at 5 per cent. Price Rs. 1,500. A certificate of soundness will be given.

TO BE LET.—In Apollo Street, in the British Hotel Lane, Stable for few Horses and Carriages. Apply to BAHONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
No. 10, Hummum Street.

COALS FOR SALE.—A quantity of Coals landed at the Carnac and Elphinstone Bunders, consisting of about 300 Tons Ex Ship *Reflector* (Bryn Mawr Steam) will be sold for account of the concerned, between this and THURSDAY, the 7th of April. Apply to WATSON & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain PENTECOST.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY the 9th instant, a large quantity of old Brass Copper and Iron.

TERMS—*Cash*.—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.
J. WORGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by Auction, at 12 A. M., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Government Cooperage, a quantity of serviceable, repairable, and unserviceable Stores, to be seen on the premises.

TERMS.—25 per cent. on Lots being knocked down and the residue of purchase-money to be paid, and Lots to be cleared away within four days of sale. Lots under Rupees 20 to be paid for and cleared at once.
W. S. HATCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Agent for Government Cooperage Stores.
Bombay, Government Cooperage Office, 4th April 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill, at Tardeo, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 2nd April 1864. Secretary

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.
All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

TANNA ZILLA FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of excellent Teakwood lately cut in the district of Colaba Sub-Collectorate, will be held at the Conservator's Cutcherry, Tanna, at noon of FRIDAY, the 15th of April 1864.
RAJPOREE TALOOKA.
2,287 classed Teak Sotas stacked at Ghara Soorghul near Roha, Souksay Talooka.
1,957 classed Teak Sotas, stacked at Wassgaon near Nagotna.
2,800 classed Teak Sotas stacked at Waugree near Nagotna.
The Wood will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
The main conditions of sale are that one quarter of the purchase-money has to be paid immediately a lot is knocked down, and the remaining three quarters within seven days of the date of sale. Lots further must be removed within one month.
The Wood can be inspected and full particulars obtained by application to the Forest Surveyor and Range Sookhay respectively, or to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Ratnagherry.
E. P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st April 1864.

TYEBJEE HABATBHOY and Co., (late BASSETT & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, have now for sale amongst several articles:—
Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing with furniture, much economical for roofing houses, &c.; Letter-copying Machines—very cheap; Stationery; Ratchet Braces with Bits, all sizes; Cast-iron and round, Gasted, Lamp-posts, ornamental and plain, with and without Lamps; Garden Hanging Lamps, two branched Moderator Lamps; Railway Lamps of all descriptions—Railway Semaphore Gear, Engineers' and Railway Contractors' Tools, &c., &c.
T. H. & Co. in soliciting the patronage of Engineers, Contractors and others at large, beg to observe that their goods are of first-class quality, and at prices exceedingly cheap. They aim at a little profit and rapid and much sale. Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.
TYEBJEE HABATBHOY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.—This may be a temporary inconvenience, or the certain prelude to ulterior mischief. These purifying Pills address themselves directly to the cause of palpitation, dispel flatulency, and regulate all derangements of the nerves and circulation, besides acting as general tonics and invigorators of the system. The feeble and infirm who are subject to flushings, faintness, and hysterical affections, will derive permanent benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills, which reduce every vital action to order—not even excepting the brain and its many sensorial off-shoots. Perfect reliance may be placed upon these Pills as a family medicine: their purifying, tonic, and aperient powers commend them to the attention of all superintending the young and delicate.


## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

### CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 o'clock on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

## CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Moon, Wednesday | 6th..... | 6h. 49m. P. M. |
| First Qr., Thursday | 14th..... | 5h. 0m. A. M. |
| Full Moon, Friday | 22nd..... | 6h. 19m. A. M. |
| Last Quarter, Friday | 29th..... | 9h. 26m. A. M. |

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even | Evening Gun Fires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Tues. | 5 | Venus rises at 5.30. | 5 52 | 6 14 | 10 2 | 10 23 | |
| Wed. | 6 | Venus sets at 4.17. | 5 51 | 6 14 | 10 45 | 11 7 | |
| Thur. | 7 | Mars rises at 2h.53m | 5 50 | 6 14 | 11 28 | 11 49 | |
| Fri. | 8 | Day's break at 4h. 31. | 5 49 | 6 15 | | 0 8 | |
| Sat. | 9 | 2nd Sunday after | 5 48 | 6 14 | 0 29 | 0 48 | |
| Sun. | 10 | Easter. | 5 47 | 6 14 | 1 7 | 1 27 | |
| Mon. | 11 | Twilight ends at 7.27 | 5 47 | 6 15 | 1 48 | 2 9 | |

2nd April, 1864. Thursday, 10th ditto.

### ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 28TH MARCH TO THE 3RD APRIL 1864.

| Date. | Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M. | Thermometer in the Air. 4 P.M. | 6 A.M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M. | 6 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 28 | 29.934 | 29.841 | 74.0 | 83.6 | 70.2 | 73.0 | None. | None |
| " 29 | 29.957 | 29.857 | 73.7 | 86.0 | 69.5 | 72.2 | " | " |
| " 30 | 29.957 | 29.836 | 73.6 | 85.0 | 69.4 | 75.0 | " | " |
| " 31 | 29.917 | 29.809 | 74.1 | 84.8 | 70.3 | 76.0 | " | " |
| April 1 | 29.978 | 29.852 | 75.2 | 84.0 | 71.2 | 75.0 | " | " |
| " 2 | 29.978 | 29.845 | 74.5 | 84.8 | 71.0 | 76.4 | + 2 | " |
| " 3 | | | Sun day. | | | | | |

Mar. 28.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
" 29.—Do. do. dew fell at night.
" 30.—Partially clouded with cirri: dew fell at night.
" 31.—Do. do. a lunar-halo at night.
April 1.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
" 2.—Do. do. do.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864.


THE proposal to concentrate the Municipal power in "the hands of one man" is, says Tom Cringle, "a grand step in the right direction." This is a frank expression of the popular fallacy which admits no possible halting place between anarchy and despotism, and despairs of finding any remedy for the weaknesses of an immature system of self-government but by the strong rough hand of an absolute ruler. It too often happens that, when we are disgusted with the follies and inefficiency of men set to administer free institutions, we in a fit of impatience lay the blame of these shortcomings at the institutions themselves and frantically call for some Hercules —"aristocrat, democrat, autocrat, one who "can rule and dare not lie"—to take away our liberties and save us from ruin by governing us as he likes. The present Municipal constitution of Bombay, which the Bench of Justices has unanimously condemned, works so badly that it ought to be abolished with the least possible delay. But this fact by no means justifies the strange eagerness which is shown by many Justices of the Peace to repudiate the principle on which that constitution was originally based, and which, however badly applied in this particular instance, is nevertheless essential to the progress and well-being of society. The Board of Municipal Commissioners is obviously meant to represent in some measure the right of the citizens of Bombay to manage their own affairs. Unfortunately, this partial representation has led to nothing but a conflict of authority, and a loss of executive power to the town which could not have happened, if the true theory of local self-government had been faithfully carried out. The mistake made was in giving the composite Board, formed of a nominee of Government and two representatives of the ratepayers, authority to act independently of the Bench of Justices, and, in fact, assigning to three paid Commissioners all the powers and privileges of a Municipality, while freeing them from the responsibility without which local government becomes an unmitigated evil.

A change no doubt is needed; but the reform ought to take an exactly opposite direction from that marked out by the Committee of the Bench. That Committee, in fact, only proposes to have one irresponsible Commissioner instead of three. As this Commissioner is to be appointed by Government, the very semblance of public control over the business of the Municipality would vanish, and the last state of the town be worse than the first. It is amusing to read Mr. Cassels' declaration that he is not at all enamoured of the "consultative committee" clause of the report, which pretended to reserve to the Bench some sort of authority. The intended arrangement of a double Municipality would indeed never work; but it is worthy of note how readily the leading member of the Committee expresses his willingness to strike out the popular element of his new Municipal Constitution, and to place the whole town under the rule of an absolute Commissioner. If this is the net result of all that display of public spirit of which we have heard so much lately, we are at a loss to know what benefit it can possibly confer on Bombay. There was no need for the interposition of the Bench of Justices to create in place of the Board of Commissioners a Municipal Prefect for this city. The Government could have made such an appointment as this without reference to the ratepayers; but it is to their credit, that, instead of thus using their power, they invited the Bench of Justices to prepare a plan of Municipal administration which would be satisfactory to the public. The Committee of the Bench in reply, would be content, it seems, with a Municipal Dictator; so that we have had the strange spectacle presented of a government urging liberality, and the committee of a public body which is supposed to represent the taxpayers pleading in favour of reaction in Municipal affairs. We have read wrongly all the recent acts and speeches of the Justices, and have misunderstood altogether the spirit in which they undertook this inquiry, if the recommendations of the Committee be such as the Bench is at all likely to accept. The object of the Justices, when they first moved in the matter, was, we believe, to claim for themselves the power which, under the present Municipal Act they do not possess, of seeing that the local taxes paid by the citizens of Bombay are properly expended in improving the sanitary condition of the town, and making it a clean and wholesome, instead of a foul and most unhealthy city. This object they could never effect by means of a "consultative committee," while, on the other hand, a Commissioner uncontrolled by such a committee would leave the Bench more powerless than ever. What is needed, therefore, is, as we have before recommended, the total abolition of the office of Municipal Commissioner, and the creation in its place of a real representative Municipality for Bombay. We do not say that the Bench of Justices, as it now exists, would form a thoroughly efficient Municipality, for it is composed mainly of gentlemen who cannot take a very deep interest in local affairs. But there are many Justices who would do their duty as members of a Bombay Town Council with zeal and ability, for it is now clear that we have a considerable number of men in high position in Bombay who are not merely willing but anxious to take part in public life, and to work energetically for the good of the town in which their lot is temporarily cast. It would, however, be necessary to recruit the Bench with representatives of the most numerous class of ratepayers in order to make the Municipality perfectly well acquainted with the nature of the work to be done and of the means at its disposal for the accomplishment of that work. Bombay contains now certainly 50,000 out of 800,000 inhabitants who are able to understand and to fulfil the duties of local government; and, if every little borough in England has its Town Council which manages Municipal matters without any difficulty, what reason can there be for placing this city at the feet of a Government Prefect? With intelligent men at the heads of the various departments, and an active Town Clerk, a popular Municipality ought to be able to do all that the present Commissioners have left undone.

THERE was a slight error in a paragraph which appeared in the current number of the *Bombay Saturday Review* relating to the attempted establishment of an Opera in this big, dull, dirty, disreputable Presidency town. The scheme, as it exists in the hands of its energetic promoters, is more ambitious than the announcement of our weekly contemporary would lead people to suppose. It does not, as there stated, embrace the gratuitous assistance of amateurs. Indeed, we have reason to fear, that however willingly and ably the services of our lady and gentleman musicians are frequently rendered in the service of the Muse, that a regular entertainment, founded chiefly on gratuitous labours, could not be strictly depended upon. Especially, where success depends more upon a diligent study of parts, of minute detail, of drudgery, and distasteful rehearsals, than upon splendour of voice, extent of register, or brilliance of execution, is the amateur element out of place. So although first-rate amateurs are, no doubt, infinitely superior to second-rate professionals, it has been wisely determined to trust rather to the interested assistance of the latter than the fickle generosity of the former. Pique, caprice, or indolence are sad marrers of many a well meant plan of amateur amusement: and a paying public would not unreasonably growl at the chance of being subjected to the injurious working of any one of those motives for an unexpected absence of a chief part.

We are informed that there is at present, for speculative reasons, in Bombay, an Italian Impresario, who has been attracted here by our wealth, and liberal pretensions. This musical pilgrim has, we understand, acted as manager or director of two or three Continental Operas; and is ambitious of adding an Indian to his European musical experience. In addition to his own merits, he urges as a further claim to public recognition the possession of a musical wife, with a voice of respectable quality and very considerable training. The lady, as we are instructed, has successfully acted at Venice and other cities the part of prima donna: upon her merits, however, we have no purpose to descant, as there is no doubt she will shortly give the public of Bombay an opportunity of estimating them. It is to the project of establishing an Opera here, of which she and her husband form the nucleus, that we would again call attention. We have already once or twice expressed our views touching this project; there is therefore no use in our repeating them. We believe indeed most people concur in them, only expressing a doubt whether the thing would pecuniarily answer. It is generally allowed that this place is so populous and so wealthy, that it could, should, would, might, and ought to support an Opera; but it is urged that people work so hard here, and the climate is so trying that after dinner they would rather resign themselves to an arm-chair, slippers, a novel, and a snooze, than dress and turn out to hear Titiens herself. Doubtless there is unfortunately much truth in the objection. Bombay is not peculiar in the possession of Sybarites who prefer sensual ease to rational and intellectual indulgence. In every clime, under all conditions of social life, those luxuries are precious to the Briton who has dined: they are the palladia of his domestic unapproachableness: once assumed, he is in his castle the monarch of all he surveys—they do more than anything else to form that dignified hauteur and reserve which some misguided people will persist in calling sulkiness and shyness; and in forming that amiable, social character which makes him so beloved by other nations. The typical paterfamilias here, as well as anywhere else, can always turn out and drag his family to ponderous dinner parties, where his affectionate wife and daughter may, if they can keep awake, be enlightened and instructed by a delightful flow of conversation upon speculations in tallow, the rise and fall of stocks, and the current price of madapollams. He can stuff his portly carcase with clear soup, preserved salmon, mutton, turkey, and ice pudding. He can when at home, manage to eat generally more than is good for him, and querulously set down his dyspeptic drowsiness and indolence to over work, and the effects of climate. He can very probably, when so inclined, sit till the small hours at his club, over his whist, his billiards, his cigar, his brandy pawnee. He may by pressure be brought occasionally to regard the edifying spectacle of his wife or his daughter twiddling about in the arms of their male acquaintances at a hop; but when it comes to indulging them in the refined and elevating pleasures of an evening's music, paterfamilias stands firm upon his masculine privilege. The poor fellow is pardonably morose; worn out with the gritty and tremendous toils of money-grubbing, and the heat of the weather. So we admit, as we have said, the truth of the objection. Still we would fain hope that the type has honourable exceptions; and that there are persons unsensual and unselfish enough to resign now and then the attractions of cane-bottoms and long wooden arms, and the charms of slipshod-dom, for the seductions of music.

Signor Cagli, and those who in the hope of doing something to enliven our dulness are supporting him, must expect a great deal of cold water to be poured over their efforts; but we trust that they will not be discouraged, especially as we hear on good authority that the financial difficulties attendant on the scheme are in a fair way of meeting with a favourable solution. Once get the thing into working order, and there is, we venture to assert, but little doubt of its ultimate success. By and bye an enthusiastic meeting will be voting statues to the distinguished amateur musicians who set the matter in motion.

WE understand that Mr. George Noble Taylor, now prosecuting his inquiries in Bombay as Special Commissioner in the Railway Department, has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., as representative of Madras in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

MUSSENDOM, 2ND APRIL.
Steamer *Vigilant* has just started for Bushire.
GWADUR, 2ND APRIL.
Steamer *Euphrates* just anchored.

## NEWS-LETTERS.

*(From our own Correspondents.)*

RAJKOTE, 28TH MARCH.

THE Political Agent having finished his tour of such parts of this province heretofore unvisited has returned to the vice-regal seat. During his peregrinations Major Keatinge paid a flying visit to the Portuguese settlement of Deu, where he was most cordially welcomed, and remained, during his stay, the guest of the Governor. At a banquet given for the occasion, and to which the *noblesse* of the place were invited to do honour, the toast of the evening —the health of the gallant guest—was enthusiastically received. In returning thanks for the compliment, Major Keatinge is said to have paid a graceful tribute to the memory of De Gama, the nautical pioneer of the passage to India, and largely expatiated upon the debt of gratitude which nations yet unborn will cherish for the noble works of art which adorn the sea-coasts of Western India;—relics which will long perpetuate the bygone monarchy of the once mighty and powerful Portuguese nation. Before resuming his seat, Major Keatinge proposed, "Success to the Portuguese settlements in Western India," coupling with it the name of the Governor: the toast was applauded to the echo.

I am glad to learn that the good-intentioned gentle hint, given in my last, as to the loose manner in which the liberty of the subject has been, and is, imperilled by the *modus operandi* of administering justice, has been received, in the proper quarter, in the kindly spirit it was dictated. The people of this benighted province, proverbially of a cantankerous and litigious spirit, notwithstanding are susceptible where the shoe pinches, when injustices forget, perhaps inadvertently, the dignity of law and the majesty of justice. The fact, however, is, as has been so graphically described by Sir Mordaunt Wells, "The civil (and military) service is no training for the Bench," and what "a certain readiness in collecting revenue," or "a familiarity with roads and bridges," has to do with administering Coke upon Lyttleton, is a paradox which not only surpasses the erudite comprehension of such a profound thinker as the ex-Judge of Calcutta, but involuntarily leads the "limbs of the law," in cachination and derision to exclaim—"*Risum teneatis, amici.*" To call things by their right name, nepotism—or what the ex-councillor Little Warden called "Lhutgeh" or "back-stair agitation"—is the grand bane to judicial appointments; and, therefore, so long as plush and toadyism are pitch-forked into judicial and magisterial billets to dispense the "glorious uncertainty of English law," according to their lights, so long will law be a farce and justice an extravaganza!

The confirmation of the Supreme Government is anxiously awaited for the introduction of some radical changes in the subordinate department of the Political Agency. Some of the "special" probationary appointments made previous to Major Keatinge assuming charge, are now felt to be mere *sinecures* which ought to receive their *coup de grace*, and in lieu thereof, fresh working branch pressed with liberal salaries.

The desiderata of good bunders in this province, more especially during the present cotton mania, is awakening the chiefs to greater energy. The staple has now almost supplanted every other cereal produce, and the season's yield, it is said, will quadruple preceding years; notwithstanding, the want of inland route to transport the raw material to the ports of debarkation, and the heavy expenses incurred, are great drawbacks. It is true that the Guicowar has long contemplated building a bunder at Korinar, and even it is said deputed a European Engineer to ascertain its feasibility. Unfortunately, however, in this province works of commercial utility are generally matters of *ipse dixit* not *in esse*; whether arising from the apathy of the chiefs, or the want of scientific engineers to undertake them, is problematical, but the general opinion inclines to the latter. If some of the Civil Engineers who are now rusticating in your city would but direct their attention to this El Dorado there can be no question that their labour would not be in vain. Their Highnesses of Joonaghur and Jamnuggur, and other chiefs, are beginning to appreciate the value of bunders as latent auxiliaries in developing the resources of a fertile country.

Mr. E. B. Scott, ex-Civil Engineer to the Guicowar for the construction of roads, has been relieved of his duties, but the whorefore appears conjectural. This gentleman, however, it is said is about to be otherwise engaged, should the Guicowar be so foolish as to dispense with his services. Mr. Scott, during his short stay here, was the "admired of the admiring."

That political Vesuvius—Joonaghur, appears again to be in convulsive throes, if coming events cast their shadows before. Should the portentous dark cloud looming in the distance break, it will assuredly prove a Scylla and Charybdis to the notorious sect of Nagurs who rule that principality with a rod of iron. The oft-repeated, but painfully truthful state of this province, requires the artistic skill of a limner to pourtray: however, since the happy advent of Major Keatinge, though the serpent is not killed, it is scotched; but the absurd non-interference policy of the Government now-a-days is the last straw which breaks the camel's back.

The military reliefs, next cold weather, are eagerly looked forward to by the gallant 16th N. I. It appears that, since the formation of this corps, some quarter of a century, it has not fallen to its lot to be located in the Deccan—an invidious distinction keenly felt by the men who, being mostly Deccanites, long to re-visit the scenes of infancy and bygone associations. The subject only requires to be brought to the notice of Sir W. Mansfield, to ensure justice being meted out to this gallant and deserving corps.

It is said the camp is shortly to be decided by "privilege leave" for two months, which, if true, all I can say is, that the officer commanding the station and "our own correspondent" will be like the last Rose of Summer left blooming alone.

Colonel Rigby, the special *in re* Joonaghur versus Baroda, has arrived at the seat of contention, and commenced action. The tangled skein of native sophistry and intrigue which will be presented, will not only require nice tact, acute perception, and keen analytical discrimination to elicit truth from a mass of falsehood, but job-like patience to the long-suffering of the belligerents. This gentleman would also do well to remember that the deluded masses of this province labour under the strange infatuation of the efficacy and omnipotency of the "sinews of war," as a means to an end, and that innocent presents of Indian condiments to the powers that be are mere subterfuges to conceal "substantial sweets." I can, however, confidently aver that Colonel Rigby's motto will be—"Call me cousin, but *cozen* me not."

The weather is disagreeably hot and oppressive, but the mornings and evenings cool.

CALCUTTA, 26TH MARCH.

TIGHTNESS in the money market is still the prominent feature in our quotations. Speculations of every kind are quoted daily at a lower price, and not a few that commenced their career six short months since with splendid prospects are dying one by one of sheer inanition. Tea companies have had a frightful drop, and Assams that were to have gone steadily to 700 (why, seeing that they have never yet paid any very large ordinary dividend out of their profits, one hardly sees) have gone down to something like 470. The commercial interest growls loudly, and failing any more direct mode of affecting the crisis, clamors for a gold currency as a panacea for its woes. A feeling of depression broods over the whole community, and as all view as if the lowering thunder clouds—that for the last two days have darkened our day—were well in keeping with our circumstances.

We are doomed for certain before long to some terrible end, for surely among the many projectiles of evil we hear around us some must turn out true. The other day it was the wire that was silting up, and that bids fair to seal the fate of our unhappy port by leaving the bed of the Hooghly dry. This is an alarm blown in quite a different key. The latest vaticination is that we are to be flooded through that same channel by an irruption of the sea. The warning voice comes from one who ought to know if length of acquaintance with the subject imports accuracy of knowledge. In a long letter which appeared yesterday in the *Englishman* we are treated to a disquisition on the immediate danger of submergence by a Mr. Wood, who it appears inaugurated our present system of drainage at so remote a period as 1804. The only remedy for this copious inflow, which is to reduce the Maidan to a paddy-field is, Mr. Wood tells us, the maintenance of the jungle fringe at Saugor which it appears the natives have hitherto been allowed to cut down at their pleasure. Well was it said that the misfortunes which trouble us most are those that never occur.

*Apropos* of drainage I understand some difference of opinion is said to exist among the profession out here as to which is the highest level, the Salt Lake or the Hooghly. Doesn't say much, I think, for our professional men! I mentioned before that the symptoms of the disease called Hooghly and its cure have been entrusted to a Mr. Leonard, who after having made his observations here is to take the result of them with him to England for interpretation by engineers. It seems a sadly topsy turvy way of treating so grave a malady, but I am informed that in keeping with precedent, the same or a very similar process having been observed years ago with reference to the Cuttack river, which it was desirable to divert into another course.

A paragraph, which I suppose is already long familiar to you in the west, is just now going the round of the papers here, to the effect that the Secretary of State had "suggested" to the Indian Government that the Indus route would "probably be the best way to send troops direct from India in future." Probably the Indian Secretary never made any such suggestion at all, being "probably" as well aware as the writer of the paragraph "that the want of a rail between Kurrachee and Mooltan prevents that route from being convenient." The straw thrown up shows, however, the tendency of the wind, and indicates the popular belief which precedes the popular wish that the Overland route *via* Kurrachee and the Euphrates may soon become a practicable scheme. You who are in a sense more independent than we are here, can hardly imagine the delight with which we look forward to any state of things that bids fair to free us from the slavery we are under to the great "P. & O."

Legal matters have latterly played a large part in our little world. The sad death of Mr. Justice Mills and the return to Europe of Sir Barnes Peacock necessitated two new creations for the Bench, and as these must by the Charter be English barristers the Government was put to no small inconvenience in filling up the vacancy. Mr. Macpherson, the Secretary to the Legislative Council, happily fulfilled the conditions, and was at once seized upon for one vacancy, but the filling of the other became—sheerly from indisposition of any gentlemen of good practice at the Bar to come—a matter of much greater difficulty. Fortunately Mr. Peterson, formerly in practice here, was on the spot, and also fulfilled the conditions too, and also was prevailed upon to allow of his being elected. His tenure of office is nominally for the nine months during which Sir Barnes Peacock is to reside in Europe for the restoration of his health, but I have little doubt the appointment will eventually be made *quoke*, if the holder desires it, as Sir Barnes is not likely to return. In some quarters of course, as Mr. Peterson has in his time taken a large share in local politics, the appointment has given great dissatisfaction. One of the local papers, under the heading of a "Freak of Fortune," fires at him with the "most projectile of all Vituperative" as a nickname; tells him the Bench will be "desecrated" by the appointment, and that a "stump orator," such as he is, "a man unable to grasp and deal in an impartial spirit with the subject submitted to his decision"—is "about the last man who should have been lifted up to the Bench." Mr. Justice Norman will be the Chief Justice for the present.

Sir Mordaunt Wells' speech at the Byculla Club is another legal *morceaux* which has formed a topic of conversation here ever since the news of it reached Calcutta. The prevalent feeling is in favour of a charitable supposition that the Honorable Knight's wanderings in Cashmere had kept him out of the range of hospitality and good living, and that a sudden recurrence to good cheer had temporarily upset him. What could have induced him, after living in peace and unity with his Civilian colleagues here during his whole term of office, to take such a furious fling at them on the eve of quitting the scene, no one can imagine. It has, however, given an opportunity for every one to indulge in the hobby of abusing the Civilians or the Lawyers, which since Mr. Money has recorded on appealing in his particular case to the authorities at home, has rather fallen into disuse.

Our Sessions which are just over contained two cases of considerable interest. The first was that of Panchcowrie Jemadar of the Calcutta Jail, who was put on his trial for doing grievous bodily hurt to Shaik Jaffer, a prisoner, with intent to extort from him the title-deeds belonging to some landed property. The barbarities practised in the House of Correction were fully established, and the fact elicited that there is accommodation for only about half the number now crowded into it. It did not appear in evidence that the jailor had treated his victim with much greater severity than the bulk of those whom Fortune entrusted to his care, but the jury found him guilty of grievous hurt, and no doubt if the grand jury had not thrown out the bill would have found him guilty of murder, with which he at first stood charged. He is said to have amassed no less than three lacs of rupees by his extortions. The other case was that of the High Court Crier, Mr. Manley, who was charged with embezzlement but acquitted.

The Whipping Bill is extracting sad lamentations from the British Indian Association, who have addressed Sir Charles Wood upon the subject. Our part of their argument is capital. It is "that there might be some good reason for the enactment of this bill if its provisions were confined to the Hill tribes only. These Hill tribes are not much advanced in social life, and to them corporal punishment may be more suitable than confinement in "jail." It would do these gentlemen good, I think, if some one were to read over to them again Mr Maine's speech in introducing the bill. "Some persons," he observed, including apparently his learned friend (Sir C. Trevelyan), and the petitioners "appeared to forget that when you sentenced a criminal to punishment you deliberately made up your mind to render him extremely uncomfortable."

Sir Charles Trevelyan brings forward his Budget on Wednesday.

Major Martin's Cinerator is receiving attention here at the hands of the authorities in the hope that its introduction may effect a satisfactory solution of how to inter—with the existing practice of the natives as little as possible, while avoiding the perilous consequences that have hitherto resulted from it. The present system is sadly rude, as I think I described to you in the letter detailing the result of my visit to the spot.

## BOMBAY.

THE steamer *Tilly* was yesterday hauled into the Government dock for the purpose of having a new fan fitted.

THE *Marian Moore*, cable ship, was hauled out of dock yesterday morning. She has had the tanks taken out of her, and been otherwise repaired for the voyage home.

ON Thursday last, the *Goolanar*, under charge of Mr. Kennelly, left Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the buoys and lighthouses on the Malabar Coast. Mr. Kennelly is a lucky man, and a pluralist to boot.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee has recently had a steam yacht built. She is to be named the *Crawfora Family*, and will be launched on Saturday next at 9 A.M. She now lies on the ways at Mazagon, near the large Portuguese Church.

MR. A. R. GRANT has taken charge of his duties as the Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad from last week.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has munificently contributed the sum of rupees two thousand to the inhabitants of Ramnuch, near Ahmedabad, towards the repairs of a Dhurumsalla there.

A MARINE curiosity in the shape of a sword-fish, was yesterday caught in the fishermen's nets near the Inner Light Ship. When brought ashore at Middle Colaba it was found to measure 17 feet from the tip of its tail to the end of the sword. Its extreme breadth was 7 feet.

THE attention of the directors of the G. I. P. Railway has been drawn by the Municipal Commissioners to the urgency of extending the bridge near the Byculla Station, as the traffic there is exceedingly heavy, and also that they have never yet with Nobis' level crossing, and ordinary dividend out of their profits, one hardly sees) have gone down to something like 470. The commercial interest growls loudly, and failing any more direct mode of affecting the crisis, clamors for a gold currency as a panacea for its woes. A feeling of depression broods over the whole community, and as all view as if the lowering thunder clouds—that for the last two days have darkened our day—were well in keeping with our circumstances.

THE directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution have, we learn, approved of the works of the following gentlemen, to whom silver medals will be severally awarded at the Annual General Meeting which will take place in a few days:—

Mr. E. Leggett, for excellent photographs.
Mr. Mungeshjee Muncherjee, for the best design for a Mofussil hotel.
Mr. Dinanath Ramchunder, for the best mechanical drawing.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The result of the examination for the Degrees of B. A., and L. M., was promulgated yesterday by the Registrar of the University. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Messrs. Girdharlal Dayaldass, Hormusjee Ruttonjee, Janardhan Venayek, Kaikhusro Eduljee, Mahadeo Moreshwur, Munsookdall Moogutlall, Peroshaw Merwanjee, and Vithul Narayen.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.—Messrs. Gopal Shivram, Clement D'Souza, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee.

WE hear that Mr. Corke, at present an assistant in the Master Attendant's office, will be most likely appointed Harbour Master of Bombay. A better selection for the post could not be made. Mr. Corke has for many years been renowned for his cleverness and activity as head of the Pilot Department, and after upwards of twenty years actual service is entitled to every indulgence the Government can grant him. If a hard-working, painstaking, active, clever man like Mr. Corke be passed over in favour of one of the useless nonentities, whose qualifications are made up of interest and not ability, it will be but another of the delightful blunders of our local powers that be. We trust, and believe, however, that such will not be the case.

WE have had no social scandals here at all. Madras has evidently collapsed under the adultery case, and Bombay can only talk about its own perfections and Sir Mordaunt Wells. In sober earnest, it is a pity that Sir Mordaunt said all he did say, but still, though the speech was inconsiderate, it did not deserve the abuse heaped upon Sir Mordaunt by the Parsee palladium—the *Times of India*. Grimaldi was a most estimable man, we believe, in private life, but as his renown was acquired as a buffoon, it is certainly not very complimentary to compare a learned judge to him. However, it is better for Sir Mordaunt, after all, that he partially forgot himself in a place where such a paper exists; many who would have condemned him before, now support him on account of the indecent abuse heaped upon him; and while they regret the speech, deprecate the intemperate censure it has met with. Sir Mordaunt has done, and doubtless will do, much for India, and those who know his merit will excuse a few hasty words spoken by a man smarting under previous unmerited insult.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd April compared with the statement issued on the 26th March.

| Liabilities. | 26th Mar. | 2nd April. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital ... | ...Rs. 52,25,000 | Rs. 52,25,000 |
| Subscriptions on account of new Capital ... | ,, 50,76,030 | ,, 50,99,000 |
| General Treasury Balance ... | ,, 14,81,750 | ,, 11,36,731 |
| Deposits at Head Office..... | ,,1,58,08,234 | ,, 1,76,16,160 |
| Do. at Branches ..... | ,, 32,42,000 | ,, 32,25,300 |
| Bank's Notes and Bills out-standing ..... | ,, 3,39,488 | ,, 3,07,645 |
| Rest ..... | ,, 9,82,786 | ,, 10,33,276 |
| Sundries ..

"And also to alter section VIII. of the said Act to the following effect :—

"'The Municipal Commissioners may receive such allowances out of the Funds to be raised under this Act as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, provided that the allowance of the President shall not exceed Rs. 24,000 a year, and those for each of the other so elected Commissioners shall not exceed Rs. 15,000 a year. Neither the President nor any other Commissioner shall hold any other appointment or attend to, or be allowed to engage, in any other private practice, profession or business. One of the three Commissioners shall be a medical man and another an engineer.'"

Mr. Howard was of opinion that the report had not been received in so kindly a spirit as it should have been by some of the speakers. He thought that the Bench were under great obligations to the committee for the very valuable report which they had drawn up. So far as he could see, all the Bench at present could do was to talk the matter over and he thought, therefore, that they should discuss the question thoroughly.

Mr. Gaupert thought that the Bench should give expression to their opinions on the important questions discussed in the report. He moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was seconded by A. Grant, Esq :—

"That in the opinion of this Bench the present Municipal system is inefficient and demands speedy reform."

Mr. Connon thought that it was not by simply changing the men that they would get a better system, and he was not quite certain that the one proposed was any better than the existing one. He was prepared to support Mr. Howard's proposition to discuss each resolution separately, as it were in a committee of the whole house. It many of the remarks which fell from Mr. Grant he also coincided. The Bench were under great obligations to the committee for their able report. He however objected to the continuance of the petty tax on the poor wretches who sold water-cresses and other small wares in the vicinity of the markets. In his opinion the fewer the sources from which revenue were derived the better. In England he believed that there were only ten such sources of revenue altogether. Mr. Connon then denounced the manner in which the house tax was levied, and declared that if it were only properly and fairly assessed it would come to a much greater amount than it does at the present moment. He did not see the necessity for the imposition of new taxes or the increase of existing ones, but expressed his belief that with the property properly levied sufficient would be raised for everything. But it was nonsense to suppose that the present assessment was properly made. If it was, all he could say was that he had not seen such an assessment yet. What they wanted on the Commission were men of sense, who, in his opinion, would be far better than either engineers or doctors.

Mr. Bayley thought that many members of the Bench had travelled out of their way in discussing some of the questions raised in the report. No objections had been raised to the principles inculcated that the present system was imperfect, the objections taken had been only as to details. He trusted that the meeting would not adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Scott, for if they did they would virtually shelve the report of the committee. If the report was considered to be tolerably satisfactory on the whole, he could not see what objection there could be to adopt it. It was quite impossible to carry out any important sanitary measure or improvement of any description under the existing system, nothing could be done until a new system was introduced. They need not discuss the system, drainage or any other system until that was effected. It had been said that Bombay had secured a water supply, but had no drainage, and that Calcutta had a system of drainage but no water; while Madras had neither one nor the other. Mr. Bayley concluded by asking the Bench to throw out the amendment.

Mr. Walter Cassels said :—Before Mr. Howard's motion is put to the meeting, I beg leave to make a very few remarks. I will not detain you long for, as Mr. Scott says, we have talked a great deal, and it is time that we should come to some practical conclusion. I am very glad that this discussion has taken place, for many suggestions worthy of consideration have been made. I think I may say in the name of the committee, that we do not consider ourselves the incarnation of the collective wisdom of the Bench of Justices, and that we are very willing to profit by any good suggestions. Our report was merely intended to be a general sketch of a new system, and we are quite willing to modify its details as may seem really desirable. I will very briefly allude *seriatim* to the points against which objections have been raised. With regard to the consultative committee, I may state that we by no means press for it. The suggestion, in fact, originated in what was said at the meeting at which we were appointed to commence our labours. The Bench complained of want of supervision over the Municipal Commissioners, and, as everybody's business is no man's business, it was considered that this committee as a deputation from the Bench would watch over their interests and scrutinize the proceedings of the Commissioner. The committee in no way, it appears to me, interfere with his responsibility, for it is expressly stated that he is not to be controlled by their decisions, and they are not confined to the mere consideration of questions laid before them by the Commissioners, for it is provided that he should submit to them monthly a return of all operations, and, if they were dissatisfied, or thought that his duties were not efficiently performed, they would of course report to the Bench. However, I myself by no means want this committee, and indeed, we should all very willingly abandon it. The recommendation of the committee is, in fact, confined solely to the appointment of one Commissioner, although, going further into details, they have added suggestions as to the subsidiary machinery of the Department. The suggestion of dividing the town into three sections each under the care of a deputy commissioner responsible for the execution of all operations in each section, in order that the public might know whom to attack in case of negligence. If any of us saw defective conservancy, either in roads or drains, we, as ratepayers, should at once know who was in fault, and the Bench might dismiss him. The question as to whether their salaries should be 700 or 500 Rs. is one of detail, upon which we should never like to dictate to the Bench, but I must say that to reduce the salary of the Commissioner to Rs. 1,500 a month, as advocated by Mr. Heycock, was to simply be to remain in the old groove, and perpetuate the present inefficiency. The recommendation regarding the halalcores, I may mention, was made long ago by Mr. Forjett, and both he, as well as the present and former Chuniahcores, I believe, who have the greatest personal experience in conservancy, have advocated the plan proposed by the committee as the only one capable of effectually performing the duties, and ensuring the total absence of a drainage system. The detailed reasons for this are anything but pleasant, and I will not, therefore, enter into them, but I must say that there are many arguments in favour of the suggestion. Mr. Scott simply wishes things to remain as they are. (*Mr. Scott*— I only said it was not possible to improve them.) Well! that amounts to the same thing. He admits impossibility into his dictionary, but I not only say that it is possible, but that the system can be improved, should be improved, and must be improved. Another gentleman, not putting to fine a point upon his strictures, has said that the recommendation to levy fees on stalls in the markets is contemptible. I believe that here the suggestion has been quite misunderstood. The committee have never desired to make the markets a source of revenue, but they insist that these markets, like every other institution, where possible, should be made self supporting. A sum of between Rs. 7 and 8,000 is annually expended for their repair and conservancy, and I think that, instead of being a drain upon the general fund, the owners of the markets may well be made to pay for their own maintenance and repairs. I am very glad that all the gentlemen who have spoken have agreed in denouncing the present mismanagement of the Vehar Water Works. The ground for complaint which I condemn the Commissioners are these—certain bye-laws for the management of the Vehar Works, prepared, I believe, by the Commissioners themselves, were sanctioned by Government, and, although the more special Vehar Water Works Act did not become law until last year, power has long been in the hands of the Commissioners to protect the Municipal Fund, which, I do not find that they have exerted. Last year at least, not to go further back to a time when arrangements, it may be said, were not sufficiently advanced, I see there were works sought to be executed at an early rate enough to cover the annual payment of Rs. 175,000 due to Government for interest, whereas they only produced Rs. 130,000. A great deal is said about the difficulty of collecting the rates. I admit that there may have been difficulty,—there always is difficulty in collecting new taxes in this country,—but what are the Municipal Commissioners appointed for but to overcome these difficulties? I do not find that any effort worthy of the name has been made to overcome them—I do not find any power of inability to enforce payment, and I do not find that any appeal has been made for fuller powers to do so. I think, therefore, that the better management of these works, demanded by the Report, should be most positively insisted on. I may say in conclusion, that I quite accept Mr. Howard's resolution, and I shall be glad to see it adopted by the Bench.

Major Curtis thought that the Commission, as at present constituted, was bad. The half-time Commissioners could not do the work. He did not see what use the consultative committee would be. He was inclined to support the proposition that one of the Commissioners should be a medical man and one an engineer. The details, he would leave to the Commissioner. He was in favour of a Chief Commissioner and two full-time Commissioners. In regard to the halalcores it must be borne in mind that they were very few in number, he believed there were only about 600 in Bombay altogether. He agreed with Mr. Connon in regard to the house tax.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer said that in his opinion there should be only one Chief Commissioner, who should be held responsible for the performance of his own duties and likewise for all under him.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee was of the same opinion as his friend Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at this stage of the proceedings rose and said, that at that late hour, especially when the meeting was desirous of dispersing, he would not attempt to detain them with any remarks of his on Mr. Connon's observations regarding the House Assessment, but he hoped at the next meeting of the Bench, to completely refute Mr. Connon's statements and satisfy the Bench on the unsoundness of that gentleman's observations.

The Chairman then proceeded to put the different propositions to the meeting. Mr. G. Scott's amendment was lost by a large majority; the other resolutions being taken as proposed respectively by Mr. Howard and Mr. Gaupert were unanimously carried. Another resolution for requesting Government to sanction the increase of the salary of the Clerk of the Peace, from Rs. 120 to Rs. 400 per mensem having been agreed to, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed shortly before 6 o'clock.

## THE BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

THERE is an old familiar saying in England that of dwellers in large cities one half are unaware how the other half exist. Equally true is it of Bombay : indeed, so true, that of those who have an opportunity of knowing, very few care to trouble themselves with anything more than what immediately concerns them. The bump of inquisitiveness is not very largely developed in the great majority of Englishmen, and even if it were there is probably no country in the world where one would care less to exercise it than India. The manners, customs, and habits of the people are so opposed, and, as a rule, so repulsively different to our own, that we shun rather than court enquiry into their every day life. So with the people, so with its institutions. How many individuals are there in Bombay who could give anything like a clear account of the various factories, saw mills, spinning mills, and the like that have sprung into existence during the past three years? Feeling that a chronicler in this direction is needed, we purpose devoting a portion of our space to brief accounts of such of the institutions of this time-honoured, but tumble-down city, as we may consider worthy of remark.

Prominent among the ancient and ramshackle buildings of the Fort stands the Custom House, and as the Preventive Service is probably the best abused in the country, we assign it a foremost place in these desultory chronicles.

The Bombay Custom House, one of the oldest buildings in Bombay, is, as most of our readers are aware, situate opposite the new buildings in course of erection termed the Elphinstone Circle. The Town Hall, Mint and Castle are adjacent on the north side, with the General Post Office, Dockyard and its buildings on the south. The Apollo Cotton Screw premises also open out on the wharf adjoining, whilst the Hydraulic Cotton Screw Press premises are on the same block as the Post Office. The Custom House is a two storied building. The ground floor being occupied exclusively by merchandize; the upper by the office establishment, which is divided into what are termed the Import and Export departments. Any one unacquainted with the passing of goods would be bewildered and amazed with the multiplicity of forms, routine and red-tape that have to be gone through. Thus we find the import branch subdivided into departments, named respectively—cash and correspondence, accountants, index, manifest, registering, bill preparing and examining, and trade report compilation. Adjoining this is the Preventive department of which more anon. The export side is made up of the cash, native, drawback, registering and checking, index, manifest, port clearance, bill preparing and examining, record, opium, warehousing, &c. The Master Attendant, his staff, and the Pilot Service have also their offices here, and in a small tower over the cash office the Commissioner of Customs with his personal staff are located.

The ground floor follows the same rule as above. The entrance gate next the Town Hall leads on to the export wharf, and into the drawback and inspecting departments. The gate adjoining the Post Office leads into the import, inspecting, and gauging department and baggage room, and on to the import wharf, where all imports are deposited when landed. There are three open sheds for the convenience of the importers—to protect goods from sun and rain. The gate leading on to the wharf between the Apollo Cotton Screw and Hydraulic Press Buildings is commonly known as Slip Gate, for the convenience of passing all large and cumbersome articles of import.

To describe more minutely the working of these various departments we will give each one a distinguishing initial letter. Thus on the ground floor we find A, B, C, D, to be the import inspecting department where all goods are examined, appraised, and weighed. One Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the whole department, consisting of appraisers, sealesmen, inspectors, gaugers, and searchers. Gauging and proving wines and spirits is carried on here, as is also the collection of petty customs, which means the duty levied on all articles of a hundred rupees and less in value, for which no document is required. This, too, is the *sanctum sanctorum* of those passengers' property not wholly guileless of contraband. E. F. G. H. I. J. and K. is the export inspecting department, which has a similar staff to the last named. The drawback department is also located here, where all goods are deposited upon which "drawback" or refund of duty is claimed.

On the second floor we find A. to be the rooms where all the statistics of the Bombay trade returns are compiled. The Assistant Commissioner is in charge, who is responsible for the correctness of the compilations.

B. is the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, who has charge of the working of the whole Custom House.

C. Import department for entering all square rigged vessels and steamers from all places, and native craft from foreign ports only. Bills are prepared and examined for import duty alone : all clearances, both for goods and vessels inwards are made here; and immediately outside the door port dues and harbor fees are collected.

D. The account department, where all Custom-house accounts are audited and checked.

E. Cash payments are made here, and correspondence relative to the Presidency division only carried on under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

F. Is the Mahratta department, where all correspondence in the native language is effected.

G. Drawback, registering, and checking department.

H. Export department for entering outwards all square rigged vessels, steamers and native craft for foreign only; registering and checking all exports; granting port clearances, and receiving export general manifests. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of this department has this room as his office, where all Cashmere shawls are passed for duty by a person exclusively employed for this duty.

I. Customs records are all deposited here.

J. Inspector in charge of the Custom House quarters.

K. Parkhurst Keeper's department and offices. Goods duty it is to receive charge of all unclaimed, confiscated, and bonded goods, and to hold public auctions upon all unclaimed goods after a certain time, the proceeds of which are kept for two years for the benefit of those concerned.

Immediately over this is the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port's office, where applications for pilots and transporting vessels in the harbour are made, also the examining candidates for masters and mates certificates. Over E and F is the Commissioner's office.

L. Is the Customs Preventive Service office, where the Superintendent or his deputy is always to be found, and where all landing checks for goods deposited on the landing wharf are issued, and all to wharfages collected by the wharfinger, who has a deputy on each of the wharfs.

After a ship arrives in the harbour, the following is the routine which has to be observed before the goods can be cleared. Within twenty-four hours, the commander presents a manifest in duplicate of all and every item on board, stores included, with marks, numbers, shippers and consignee's names. The goods are accompanied to the shore by a boat note, signed by the preventive officer and chief officer on board, with quantity and marks in detail ; and before they are allowed to land, duly authorized muccadums sign the boat notes certifying the goods are in their charge, and that they are responsible for the correctness of the quantity landed. Merchant's own godowns or stores. And now commences the work of "clearing." a task simple enough to the initiated and indolent muccadum, but one fraught with difficulty and aggravation to any unfortunate wight who attempts to do business himself.

A form of private manifest in duplicate has to be prepared by the importer, specifying in detail quantities, qualities, description, and value, of each separate consignment, and the number and marks on the packages. These documents are submitted first, to the manifesterk, who compares them with the general manifest presented by the commander, on arrival, and if duly entered therein and corresponding with the marks and consignee's names, he attaches a register and index numbers, and returns them to the parties. They are, second, presented to the Assistant Commissioner, with the original invoices, bills, or other letter of particulars, which he checks, and then returns only one document to the place of shipment. He, after looking over them, either directs a certain per centage to be weighed, measured, counted, or inspected, as the case may be, by one of the inspectors under him, each attaching his signature after having done so. Samples are then submitted to the appraiser along with the documents, who attests to the values. In some instances this is dispensed with, as the Deputy Commissioner has the power to admit the declarations made, without any further interference, and when all has been adjusted he signs them. After this they are taken to the bill preparer, who makes out a bill for the amount of duty leviable. This is passed on to the examiner, who returns only one bill with a bill for the amount of duty. Fourth, it is handed, along with the cash, to the shroff, who duly receipts it for the amount paid, and a pass then carries these papers to the examining officer, who compares the private manifest and bill. He returns the private manifest without the bill, which is retained for further entries, and is generally delivered the following day, after it has been copied into the bill book, and entered in the cash book, and as a final test of red tape, received the signature of the assistant in charge of the branch, and of the deputy, after comparison with the entries in the registrar.

Another document is prepared, called an import entry, in which the quantity of packages actually landed and to be passed are inserted. This is taken to the Preventive Department, for the landing date, which is given from the boat notes, supposing the items to correspond. It is then presented along with the private manifest to the index clerk, who retains the private manifest, endorsing on it the quantity passed, giving the index number on the entrie, which he sends to the Assistant Commissioner, who satisfies himself that all documents have been complied with, and then signs it for them to pass, [this document must bear a one anna stamp before being signed]. If the note represents a number of packages it is shown to the ticket clerk, who issues a corresponding number of small brass lettered and numbered tokens, without which the goods cannot pass the gates. The entrie is then given to the gate-keeper, and as each package is carried towards the gate the coolie receives one ticket, which he delivers up at the gate again, and passes out.

If same times happens that articles of merchandize are urgently required, and to avoid the usual delay in passing them a sum over and above the amount of duty is placed as a deposit. The goods are in such cases passed before all the routine of bill preparing, &c., has been gone through, certain portions being retained for examination, weighment, &c.

The Town Custom House is comprised of the following departments :—

COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.
1 Assistant, 1 Head Clerk, Clerks and Copyists, Peons and Havildars, Lascars and Tindals.

CASH AND CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.
1 Cashier, 1 Deputy, 8 Clerks and Copyists., 47 Peons, Havildars, &c., 11 Messenger Boys, 1 Hamall, 1 Mussall, and 1 Sweeper.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.
1 Warehouse Keeper, 1 Deputy ditto, 2 Clerks, 1 Warehousemen.

CALCUTTA STATEMENT DEPARTMENT.
5 Clerks and Copyists.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT UPSTAIRS.
1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Overseer, 1 Shawl Appraiser, 1 Bill Examiner, 1 Port Clearance Clerk, 3 Index Clerks, 2 Bill Receivers.

DRAWBACK DEPARTMENT.
1 Overseer, 1 Translator, 5 Clerks and Copyists.

EXPORT INSPECTING DEPARTMENT.
1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Inspector, 1 Appraiser, 4 Clerks, 6 Gate-keepers, 1 Carpenter, 6 Sealemen.

IMPORT INSPECTING DEPARTMENT.
1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Inspectors, 1 Ditto and Gauger, 2 Appraisers, 2 Assistant Ditto, 4 Weighing Clerks, 1 Petty Customs Clerk, 4 Ticket Clerks, 1 Godownkeeper, 2 Carpenters, 10 Gate-keepers, 3 Packers, 8 Sealesmen.

IMPORT DEPARTMENT OFFICE BRANCH.
2 Assistant Commissioners, 2 Overseers, 3 General Manifest Clerks, 7 Bill Preparers, Index Clerks, &c., 5 Bill Examiners.

AT THE MUSJEED BUNDER.
1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Inspectors, 8 Clerks, 4 Gate-keepers, 4 Sealesmen, 1 Mussal, 1 Sweeper.

AT THE ARTHUR BUNDER.
1 Chief Inspector with Clerks and Sealesmen.

MAHIM CUSTOM HOUSE.
1 Overseer, 1 Clerk, 2 Sealesmen.

The Preventive Service is wholly distinct from the Custom House, although belonging thereto, but as the limits of this article have been already exceeded we will defer discussion of that department for a few days.

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
*Tenth Day, Monday, 4th April* 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat upon the Bench at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JAMES GILLIGAN.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. William Garrett Mayhew ; Ludovic Cameron, George Simpson ; Gardner, Alexander White, James Doris, Augustus Frederick Houghland, Alexander Mc-

ness, Diogo Manoel de Silva, Byramjee Tamooljee, Namajee Pandhooranga, and Mahomed Syud Purkar.

Sesaram Dhondoo (case No. 38 of the calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft, on the 9th of March last, of ten bags of rice, the property of one Asaria Natha, and also with criminal misappropriation of the same.

According to the evidence for the prosecution, the ten bags of rice were delivered to the prisoner, who is a Ghatee cart driver, to convey them to the godown of one Jetta Callianjee ; instead of which he was proved to have sold them to certain parties and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. Two of the bags of rice were found in the possession of a person named Ram Persaud, and two with a grain dealer named Moossee Raymon. Six empty bags, with prosecutor's marks upon them, were found in the possession of a person named Gokul, a dealer in gunny bags, and the grain which had been taken out of them was found in another place. The charge was so clearly proved against the prisoner that the learned Judge did not consider it necessary to sum up the evidence, and the Jury, without turning round in the box, found him guilty. Sentence—nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Lilladhur Runsord (case No. 20 of the calendar) charged with criminal breach of trust in having fraudulently misappropriated certain gold ornaments entrusted to his custody by one Thokerjee Nursey, pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner is a goldsmith and the ornaments in question, consisting of three gold wristlets and two gold rings, were, according to the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, delivered by the prosecutor to the prisoner, who is a goldsmith by trade, for the purpose of converting the former articles into a waistchain, and of repairing the latter. After much delay and evasion on the part of the prisoner, the prosecutor, on his failing to get the articles back, caused him to be apprehended, when he stated that he had pledged all the articles with a Marwarree, who gave up such of the articles as the prosecutor could swear to as being his property. A small, and the least valuable, portion of the ornaments has not yet been traced.

In his defence the prisoner stated that the prosecutor brought the ornaments and asked him to advance money on them. Prisoner said he had no money by him at the time, but that he would obtain it from a Marwarree named Kewuljee Munjee with whom he had an account. They both went to the Marwarree and the prisoner said to him that 400 rupees were required to be raised on the ornaments. The Marwarree weighed the ornaments and after some dispute about the rate of interest to be charged, he said he could only advance 350 rupees on them as they were not worth more. The prosecutor having agreed to take this sum, prisoner received the money from the Marwarree which he at once paid to the prosecutor and they then both went away. About fifteen days afterwards the prosecutor again came to him bringing with him some other ornaments, on which the prisoner raised 130 rupees at his request, and gave him a receipt. The same day he also paid to the prosecutor. After these transactions had taken place the prosecutor had a quarrel with a man named Champsee about these ornaments, the result of which was that the prisoner found himself all of a sudden in the custody of the police, and he was eventually held to bail by the magistrate on the present charge which he alleged was made up against him by the prosecutor in consequence of his quarrel with Champsee who had claimed the ornaments as his property.

Champsee who was one of the witnesses for the prosecution, was called into Court, and in reply to questions from His Lordship, he distinctly denied that he ever had any quarrel with the prosecutor about the ornaments, or that any of the ornament, belonged to him. The Marwarree, however, confirmed the story told by the prisoner as the prosecutor having come to his shop in company with the prisoner and pledged certain ornaments on which rupees 350 were advanced by him.

The Judge having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired, and after an absence of half-an-hour returned with a verdict of *acquitted*. His Lordship remarked that as the Jury had acquitted the prisoner he must be discharged, but he would caution him to be very careful how he conducted himself in future. The prisoner was then discharged, and addressing the Judge thanking the Jury, and through them, their brother Jurors for their valuable services during the present Sessions.

The above being the last of the cases for trial, the Sessions were dissolved by proclamation.

The Court rose at 4 o'clock P. M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PILOT DEPARTMENT.
*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The Government sanctioned an increase of pay to the pilots on the 7th of March 1864. Up to this date the abstract has not been passed. Mr. Kennelly was made Secretary to the Harbour Board on the 18th of December, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, in addition to his other appointments, and his abstract was passed immediately. Why, then, should the pilots suffer so much delay ?

4th April. SHORTCOMINGS.

### A CONTRADICTION.
*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have just returned from Poona and am surprised to find an article in your issue of the 31st March setting forth that we had filed an action against the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in the Ahmedabad Court. I will feel obliged by your contradicting this as there is no foundation whatever for the report, and I may here state that at present no claim has as yet been made for the burnt cotton, and even after such is made I have no hesitation in stating that our claim will not be much with an immediate and amicable settlement.—I am yours, &c.

WILLIAM COMRIE. Acting Manager,
Indian Carrying Company, Limited,

2nd April.

### THE MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Colonel Vincent richly merits all the odium and unpopularity which his illiberal tendencies have aroused. There is scarcely another man to be found in India so contemptibly have done more to offend, than he has done, or to more firmly alienate all sympathy from himself than he. He has not the consolation to know that he has in a single instance shown that kindness to his subordinates which he demands. He has proved himself an illiberal and exacting, denying them either wholly or in part every indulgence that they have at any time applied for ; and he cannot therefore wonder that he should find himself deprived of that attention and respect which is the due of the chief of the rules. His crowning act of illiberality is his cancelling kind Col. Barr's order for closing office at half past 4 P.M. during the hot weather from 1st April to 30th June. By this he has aroused the ire and excited the dissatisfaction of mostly every employé in the Military Finance Department, and all for no real cause except the promptings of his own contracted mind. He may rely on it, clerks can appreciate unkindness as well as he ; that popularity is no begetter of unlimited concession of severity ; and that to govern wisely and well he must bend his inflexible will to the necessities of the times, rewarding where due, and punishing where deserved, not deeming all alike worthy of the lash. He has shown that he will receive neither love and esteem of his subordinates in which now he is so sadly deficient.

JUSTICE.

### THE KNIGHT TESTIMONIAL.
*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—When I heard that the natives of Bombay were about to present Mr. Robt. Knight with a substantial token of their gratitude for all he has done for them, I felt he was fully entitled the reco, and that if the "fat purse" reached £30,000 it was not a penny too much. This, because he has written up the natives of India in a manner that has done them much good, whilst it has done done. When I read the speeches of the various gentlemen who were present at Mazagon Castle on the auspicious 10th of March, I confess to being a little staggered. It is not necessary for me to remind Mr. Knight or Mr. Scott, though he termed Mr. Knight his "old friend," nor would it do any good to dissect Sir A. Grant's magniloquent speech. What I wish to draw attention to is the fact that this is a *native testimonial*, and I say again that Mr. Robert Knight is fully entitled to it. But there let it rest.

I am not an admirer of Mr. Knight's policy, and never was : in my opinion he has done more to estrange the European from the native element than any man living. In my opinion he has written up the natives at the expense of his countrymen. He has done immense good as well as an immensity of harm.

This testimonial, it is said, I know not how true it may be, is progressing slowly ; if so, the natives should take shame to themselves. It is assuming, moreover, the shape of a petition, and is going a begging from one merchant's office to another. Mr. Knight surely cannot be aware of this ? His friends should spare him such ignominy. Those European friends who are admirers of Mr. Knight know well enough that subscriptions are received at the Bank of Bombay. That is enough. Any other form of getting money for a testimonial tears away the last rag of the flimsy fabric which hides its mendicity.

4th April. A TRADER.

### TOM CRINGLE.
*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I haven't got quite the brass of my cousin "Tom Cringle," but then I have never been in the Messengers' line, which may account for the milk, or want of milk, in my cocoa-nut—nevertheless, I'm up to time *occasionally*. Now Tommy is great, *very* great, indeed, I may say *pro-digi-ous-ly* grand, Sir ! in all his conceptions, all his undertakings (they don't always succeed, you know, but that ain't no fault of poor Tom's) all his under-*writings* (*they* succeed in getting *printed*, and once I heard of some being read) and in the general undercurrent that pervades all his productions, of the vast and immeasurable superiority he daily possesses in all knowledge over the rest of the world. Tom ! your modesty is so charming, so rare, so, Sir * *.....

Well, yes, I'll say it if you wish, so transparent Tommy ! So much of the nature of that roseate appellation that stills wrapped paint their faded cheeks with, so superficial ! Eh ? what ? you never pretended to any modesty ? Walker ! don't tell me that, I know better ! Where's that book you had printed, touching upon every thing from "Packing" Page 1—5 to "Agra Garden, and Bandstand, Page 192—Iron, Gutta Percha Lamps, Seamen, Roofs, Helmets, P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, Wrecks, Indian Cavalry, Cobra Refuges, Delhi Heroes, Hotels, Byculla Schools, "Emma Jane," the Secret of Cholera, Home made Shells *verrus* Stink-pots, Indian Navy, Sinking, Sink or Swim, Water-rate Assessors, Liquor Licences, Tiffin for Jurors, Starvation According to Act of Parliament, Death in the Pot, Bridge Approaches, Rot in Walls, Frere Town, Roman Bath, &c., &c., &c. Modesty, indeed ! and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of judges of those Courts, said that the Bill was so framed that if any party to a cause was dissatisfied with the decision of the Court upon any question of Law or Equity, or upon any question as to the admission or rejection of evidence, he might in any suit for a sum in excess of Rs. 500 require the Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, and the Court could not refuse to do so. The Bill, in fact, gave only a concurrent jurisdiction in suits for sums between Rs. 500 and 1,000, and the plaintiff might sue at his option either in the High Court, or in the Small Cause Court ; but if he sued in the former and did not recover as much as a thousand Rupees if the action was founded on contract, on three hundred Rupees if founded on wrong, he would be deprived of his costs, unless the Judge who tried the case, certified that the action was one, which was properly brought in the High Court. If the action was one which, on account of it's difficulties or novelty, or on account of the Small Cause Court having followed some erroneous course of decision, ought to have been brought in the High Court, the plaintiff would have his costs allowed. The Select Committee had introduced a provision for what he considered to be advocates, although it might be moderate, remuneration for professional assistance rendered in cases for amounts between Rs. 500 and 1,000. On the other hand, the Committee had reduced by one-half the scale of the institution fees in such suits, the scale given in the original Bill being somewhat too high.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments.

TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges) be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he would have amendments to propose—

The first was in Section XXVIII. It had been pointed out to him by Mr. Bell, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jessore, that the Section as at present framed would operate hardly upon Native ladies, who from their rank or other cause could not with due regard to the customs of the country appear in public. He would propose that the following words be added to the Section :—

"The provisions contained in this Section relating to the execution of powers of attorney in the presence of the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar, shall not apply in the case of a Native woman of a rank or description, which, according to the customs of the country, would render it improper to require her personally to attend at the office of the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar. In the case of any woman of the rank or Description abovementioned, the District Registrar, Deputy Registrar, if satisfied that the power of attorney is the free and voluntary act of the woman by whom it purports to have been made, may attest the same without requiring her personal attendance at his office. For the purpose of satisfying himself on this point, the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar may peruse any certificate worthy person to the residence of the woman to take her examination in the mode prescribed for taking the evidence of Native females of rank."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then moved his second amendment, which was the addition to Section LII of the following words :—

"The application for the enforcement of a bond or other obligation for the payment of money under this Section, shall be written on a stamp paper of one-fourth the value prescribed for a petition of plaint in a suit to recover the same amount under the provisions of Article II, Schedule B. Act X. of 1862, or any other law for the time being in force for regulating stamp duties."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis having then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis then moved that the Bill be passed as now amended. He said—"the necessity and importance of some such measure as that now before the Council has long been recognized, and has since 1834 more or less occupied the attention of Legislature in India. In that year it was suggested by the Court of Directors that Offices should be established for the registration of all transfers in land or any interest in land,—such registration to be compulsory under such penalties as might seem requisite. Draft Acts were subsequently prepared by various local Governments, and the accumulated information on the subject of registration in India contained in the correspondence connected with the former drafts. The result has been the preparation of a law for the registration of Assurances, which, although it does not extend compulsory registration so far as was advocated at one time, will be an improvement upon the present law, according to which registration is optional. The several committees to whom the original Bill, of which the Bill now before the Council is an amended form, was referred have, I think, wisely determined not to make the law of registration too stringent on the whole people, leaving its extension to the future, when the people at large from their experience of this limited measure shall have become fully sensible to the advantages of registration, and be prepared to receive without fear a more complete and extensive law on the subject. The measure as it is now presented to the Council will, it is trusted, respect the scruple and love the child, it should not be torn away from Christian sympathy and Christian love. The sub-committee would not permit it : there is no fear of one unfairly getting the better of the other in "communion of worship," though we are justified in seeking to promote it, we are not justified in abstaining from doing good to the body merely because there *ought* to be "communion of worship" amongst all who assemble themselves together to send up one common supplication before a throne of grace. As with Christian charity so with communion of worship ; it is not in the munificence and numbers of the former, nor in the multitude of the latter that the virtue and the privilege are best discerned. Most men can do much. The child without reference to its money-value, the privilege without reference to members alone, is what the Christian values and seeks after : hence as Christian charity *can* be apprehended and valued at the Hills, so may also communion of worship.

It is not intended to be urged that the smallest charities and the fewest worshippers are what a Christian would seek after, or what is thought necessary and sufficient for the children of the Byculla Schools, but it is only set forth to show that the removal would not deprive the children of any opportunities which they now enjoy of learning the virtue of Christian charity, nor of denying them the privilege of communion of worship as set forth in the sub-committee's representation.

If one of my own children was recommended to be sent to the Hills for a month or a year, I would scarcely be found arguing the doctor out of his opinion, or discussing the separation of my child from Christian instruction, from examples of Christian charity, or from communion of worship ; and this though the question was not one connected with saving the child's life, but only of improving the general health, just as in the case of these Byculla children, Sir William Mansfield wished the "welfare" of the children and "moved Government to weigh the moral and physical advantages which might attend removal of the Byculla Schools to Panchgunny." The principal reasons for continuing these schools at Byculla, but that there are many and clinching reasons for making a due selection among the children and removing these to a branch school at the Hills, I think no unprejudiced mind will doubt the welfare of these orphans will for a moment doubt. We may mourn the separation, but we should bow to the necessity, and humbly thank God that in this large country so deleterious to the health of infancy and childhood we have a few hill tops where the great blessing of health may be maintained, and the vigour of manhood and the beauty of womanhood may be given to those whom we found ready to perish in the schools at Byculla.

4th April. B.

## THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1864.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS' (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of judges of those Courts, said that the Bill was so framed that if any party to a cause was dissatisfied with the decision of the Court upon any question of Law or Equity, or upon any question as to the admission or rejection of evidence, he might in any suit for

to this course, which have induced the Committee to modify the provisions of the Bill in this respect, and to declare that in those territories which are not subject to the General Regulations it shall be left to the Governor-General in Council and the local Government to determine when the Act shall be brought into operation in those territories. The difficulties and objections to which I allude were that in some of the territories above described, such as British Burmah and the Central Provinces, provinces portions of the country were in a condition to admit of the Bill being applied, while in other portions, the condition of the people was not such as to recommend the application of a measure designed to meet a more advanced state of civilization. In Mysore, although the local authorities approved of the Bill, the Chief Commissioner thinks that it would be premature to introduce it at present, while other more pressing reforms in the judicial administration have only been recently set on foot, and required time before they could be consolidated and enforced. On the other hand, in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oude there are already in existence systems of registration which, although differing from that prescribed in the Bill, are on the whole successful, and suited to the present condition of these territories. It was thought therefore desirable not at present to disturb the existing arrangements, leaving it to the local Government to determine when the provisions of the Bill now before the Council should be introduced. From what has been communicated from the Government of the Punjab and from Oude, it is probable that this period is not far distant, and many of the objections urged by the authorities of these Provinces to the Bill as framed last year, will have been removed in the amended draft of the Bill.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

[c. . signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 16)
914 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Rowena, Hilton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co. c. 1. Feb. 11

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic.—M. Nicolson and Melissa. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 12)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa.
579 Bacon, Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 2)
1321 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 18)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
1352 Bulwark, Baimanatyne—W. Nicol & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—F. C. & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
686 City of Manchester, Auld—Finlay, Clark & Co.
974 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
928 Dialetta, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay - C. Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co. (c. 1. Jany. 18)
1150 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1094 Elmland, Graham—Grey & Co.
883 Egeria, Scaley—Martin, Young & Co.
1082 Eitzima, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jany. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Lyon—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
1061 Gilbert T. Jordan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jany 29)
659 Gulzbeer, M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1451 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C.
1362 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barnes, Burnett and Ridjee.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
651 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)
1151 Lady Clarendon—Wallace & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
731 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Milton, Shaw—Frampton, Sands & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 9)
1700 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
990 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 17)
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 7)
782 Ores, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 25)
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 29)
1328 Princess Elizabeth, Taylor & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 9)
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 28)
1097 Palmerston.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 13)
852 Rob Roy, Blacklock—B. & Mackintosh. (c. 1. Jan. 16)
641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 19)
1035 Sam Mendel, Elwood—Campbell & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
637 Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 3)
1342 Uracas, Gellatly—Ewart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
787 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 18)
834 William Chandler—B. H. Sons & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16)

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 8)

FOR NEW YORK.

420 Marion, Laughton—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 25)

FOR BORDEAUX.

338 Emilie et Laurie, Murphy—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol &Co. (c. 1. Mar. 16
561 Coreo, Crichlaw—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Barily de Saffren—R. Hormusjee Wadia. (c. 1. Mar. 7)
491 Intimes, Gefflot. (c. 1. Feb. 17)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1188 Lady Franklin, Barclay & Mackintosh,
646 Mayaram Dayaram, Scott. (c. 1. Mar. 19)

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 8)

FOR CHINA.

1094 United Service (s) Gunn—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR MOZEMAUN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.
575 Rebecca, Shepherd—Somers R. Steuart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
5 9 Colonist, (Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
946 Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stewart, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn, Boag—Remington & Co.
849 Etna, Hughes,—J. Clover & Co.
364 Fatel Curzim—H. M. Sedick.
618 Futtay Salam.
733 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
Grotto (s)—Farnham & Co.
1045 Gimalva, Mair—W. Nicol & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
808 Louisa, Tellmans.
361 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
777 Mandley—Wallace & Co.
341 Nabob Canton.
1160 North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownuggree.
1094 Ontario Villocott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1091 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Wreford—J. Clover & Co.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
783 Saltana, Sharp, Lyon Brothers.
893 Semilla, Carr.
Tinnie (s)

## COMMERCIAL.

### DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ..... | 6 months' sight ... | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Credits..... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents. | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1 15/16d. |
| Calcutta ..... | At sight ..... | 100½ |
| Madras ..... | 30 days' sight ... | 99¼ |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do. | 225 |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank..... | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 145 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bombay Bank ... | 1,000 | 8 do. | 160 pr. ct. pm. |
| Bank of India | 100 | ..... | 14 pr. ct. pm. |
| Broker's Banking Company ..... | 20 | ..... | 15¼ pr. ct.pm. |
| Central Bank ... | 250 | 6 do. | 65 pr. ct. pm. |
| Commercial Bank... | 500 | 6 do. | 110 pr. ct. pm. |
| Chartered Bank of India, & China | 200 | 5 do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. incidg. n. sh. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London and China | 250 | 10 do. | 185 pr. ct. pm. |
| Joint Stock Bank... | 70 | ..... | 99 pr. ct. pm. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation ..... | 250 | 8 do. | 155 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank ... | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 117 pr. ct. pm. |
| Royal Bank of India | 125 | ..... | 29 pr. ct. pm. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.. | 200 | 4½ do. | 75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.] |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. ... | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 24,000p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. ... | 2,700 | 500 do. | Rs. 6,000p. sh. |
| Fort Press Co. ... | 5,067 | 375 do. | Rs. 11,100p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 do. | Rs. 3,300 pm. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ..... | One whole Share comprising | | Rs. 42,000 pr. share. |
| 1 A Shares... | 6,000 | 430 | |
| 1 B Shares... | 6,000 | 170 | |
| 4 C Shares... | 6,000 | ..... | |
| 2 Free Press Co's Shares..... | 1,500 | ..... | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. ..... | 4,000 | 150 do. | Rs. 28,000 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co.... | 1,200 | ..... | Rs. 1,500 pm. |
| Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 1,800 pm. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | [nominal. |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock | 218-3-4 | pr. ct. | Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130 1-4 £ | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ..... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Rs. 6 pm. nml. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 300 prem. |
| Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 850 | ..... | Rs. 100 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co..... | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share | Rs. 425 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 400prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Company ..... | 5,000 | ..... | Rs. 3,000 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 7½ per cent. | Rs. 1,500. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ... | 1,000 | 10 do. | Rs. 1,200 prem. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Colaba Land Co. ... | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 4,800 |
| House and Land Investment Co..... | 600 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Contract & Building Co..... | 150 | ..... | Rs. 45 pm. |
| Bonded Warehouse. | 600 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Shipping Company ..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 5,000 nol. |
| Iron Ship Co. ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association ... | 250 | ..... | Rs. 180 pm. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Company ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Par. |
| Western India Ship Company ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Par. |
| Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. ..... | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 250 pm. |
| Teacher & Co. (Limited)..... | 350 | ..... | 2 pr. ct. pm. |
| Goa Coffee Co..... | 250 | ..... | 200 p. ct. nomi. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... | ... | 98 |
| „ Loan 1855-56 ... | ... | |
| „ Loan 1842-43 ... | ... | 95 |
| „ Loan 1854-55 ... | ... | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | ... | 104¼ |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... | ... | 113¼ |

PRICES CURRENT (31st March 1864.)

| | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba | |
| New Broach and Surat (ready.) | Rs. 575 to 577 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) | „ 570 to 572 |
| New Bhowngger, (ready.) | „ 570 to 572 |
| New Oomravutlee | „ 510 to 515 |
| Old Dharwar Sawgined | „ 529 to 530 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | „ 515 to 520 |
| New Veeravul | „ 515 to 520 |
| New Khandeish | „ 500 to 505 |
| New Poratchee | „ 520 to 525 |
| New Acoote | „ 530 to 535 |
| New Mangalore | „ 525 to 530 |
| New Hinghungant | „ 585 to 590 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,320 to 1,525. | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish | as Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ... | „ 5 12 to 5 13. |
| Gingellymixed (Black and White) ..... | „ 30 to 31. |
| Niger ... ..... | „ 32 to 33. |
| | „ 37 to 38. Nominal |

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,232,565 (£371,702.)

*Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | | 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee | |
| „ | 3 Do. | Do. | 2s. 0¾d. „ |
| „ | | Sight | 2s. 0¼d. „ |
| On France 6 months' sight | | frs. 2-66 cts. | „ |
| „ | 3 Do. | Do. | „ 2-61 „ „ |
| „ | | Sight | „ 2-55 „ „ |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice | 3 per Cent. | per annum. |
| 6 Ditto | 4 | do. |
| 12 Ditto | 5 | do. |

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

## BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

*Board of Directors.*

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHEELABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLARDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEEREBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 1¼d. per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | 2s. | 1¼d. do. |
| 3 | do. | 2s. | 1¼d. do. |
| 2 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| 1 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| On demand | | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. |
| Deposits for 3 months certain ... | 3 „ |
| „ 6 „ | 5 „ |
| „ 12 „ | 6 „ |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank issues Circular Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques except on the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Board of Directors.*

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

*Auditors.*

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

*London Bankers.*

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ | 4 | do. | 2s. 1¼d. „ |
| „ | 3 | do. | 2s. 0¾d. „ |
| „ | 2 | do. | 2s. 0¾d. „ |
| „ | 1 | do. | 2s. 0¾d. „ |
| „ On demand | | do. | 2s. 0¾d. „ |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

At the Treasury Parties, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 3 | do. | 4 do. do. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | 5 do. do. |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 6 do. do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight..... | 2s. | 1d. per Rupee. | |
| „ 4 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| „ 3 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| „ 2 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| „ 1 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| „ On Demand ..... | 2s. | 0d. | do. |
| Circular Notes ..... | 2s. | 0d. | do. |

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou nt or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

## THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROMANI, Esq.
*Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six months' sight..... | 2s. | 1¼d. per Rupee. | |
| Three „ „ ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| Two „ „ ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| One „ „ ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |
| On demand ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | do. |

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favorof a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to four months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| do. | 9 | do. | do. 5½ do. do. |
| do. | 6 | do. | do. 5 do. do. |
| do. | 4 | do. | do. 4½ do. do. |
| do. | 3 | do. | do. 4 do. do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 1¼d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. ..... | at 2s. | 1d. | „ |
| 3 Do. ..... | at 2s. | 1d. | „ |
| 2 Do. ..... | at 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| 1 Do. ..... | at 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| On Demand (Head Office)..... | at 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 | „ |
| Do. 12 do. | 6 | „ |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £250 | 2s. | 1¼d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 | do. ..... | 2s. | 1d. „ |
| „ 3 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| „ 2 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| „ 1 | do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| „ On demand | do. ..... | 2s. | 0d. „ |
| On Scotland | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. „ |
| On Ireland | do. ..... | | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. | | 1s. | 11¼d. „ |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits for 3 months... | ..... | 10 | per Cent. per annum. |
| Do. 6 | do. ..... | 5 | „ „ |
| Do. 12 | do. ..... | 6 | „ „ |

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

¼ to 1 per cent. on remittance Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. „ | at 3 „ | at 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| Do. Scotland | Demand..... | 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| Do. Ireland | „ ..... | | |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 3 months sight..... | 3 | „ |
| Do. | 6 „ ..... | 4 | „ |
| Do. | 12 „ ..... | 5 | „ |

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A SQUARE PIANFORTE, in good order, by C. N. Schroder, of Hamburg, originally Priced Rs. 700. Price Rs. 459 cash. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Assistant Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

31st March 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujeratti, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON.—Phaeton is second-hand, but good, will be sold cheap.

4th April 1864. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz.:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.

Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.

Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.

White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."

Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.

Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.

Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.

Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.

Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*

Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. In HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the purest MAGNESIA (to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SELLING OFF.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent.